



Clear-Sky Detection Results Inter-comparison

Luke Chen Evan Fishbein Michael Gunson

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Preview



- Clear-sky test algorithms are compared using bias and variance of obs-calc for 6/14/02 First Light granules.
- Accuracy is scene depend. No single algorithm succeeds robustly -- with the following observation:
 - For night ocean, the 2616 cm⁻¹ SST test gives the smallest bias and standard deviation, +/-0.2K and 0.5K.
 - Tobin's flag gives the highest yields and results in +/- 0.5K and 0.5K sdev over the Mediterranean but the bias and sdev increase to -1.0K and 1.2K over the Tropical Pacific.
 - Mitch's SST regression and Larry's spatial coherence test works relatively well for both day and night over the ocean.
 - During the day Vis/Nir clear flag gives the highest yield and less -0.5K bias but
 1K standard deviation.







Tobin - T_b(10-12μm) threshold + spatial coherence (2616 cm⁻¹)

HHA - Spatial coherence

Mitch - SST threshold (Predicted SST(918, 965,1228, 1237 cm⁻¹) - SST_{AVN}, threshold value: [-7.75, -6.75])

JPL - SST threshold Night 4μm SST threshold (channel: 2616 cm⁻¹, threshold: [-0.25, 0.25]) Day 11μm SST threshold (channels: 900,1250 cm-1 threshold: [1.0, 2.5])

Barnet - Based on cloud clearing and cloud fraction retrieval of the final retrieval.

Larry - Spatial coherence (looks for transition from warm & smooth(clear) to cold & nonuniform(cloudy) area

Vis/Nir - Day (CldFrac=0.0 for AIRS footprint)



Cloud Detection Algorithm Summary



- Split Window
 - surface temperature and emissivity and 2 or more channels (e.g. 9 and 11 µm) with differing atmospheric transmissions
- Scene Heterogeneity
 - standard deviation of radiances in adjacent footprints (3x3's)
 - heterogeneity in scene is indicative of clouds
- Cloud Signature
 - difference of surface channel radiances at separated frequencies
 - cirrus and water clouds have spectral signatures
- Clear Scene Radiance Prediction
 - surface channel radiance differenced with prediction
 - uses correlative data, e.g. analysis, forecast, radiosonde...

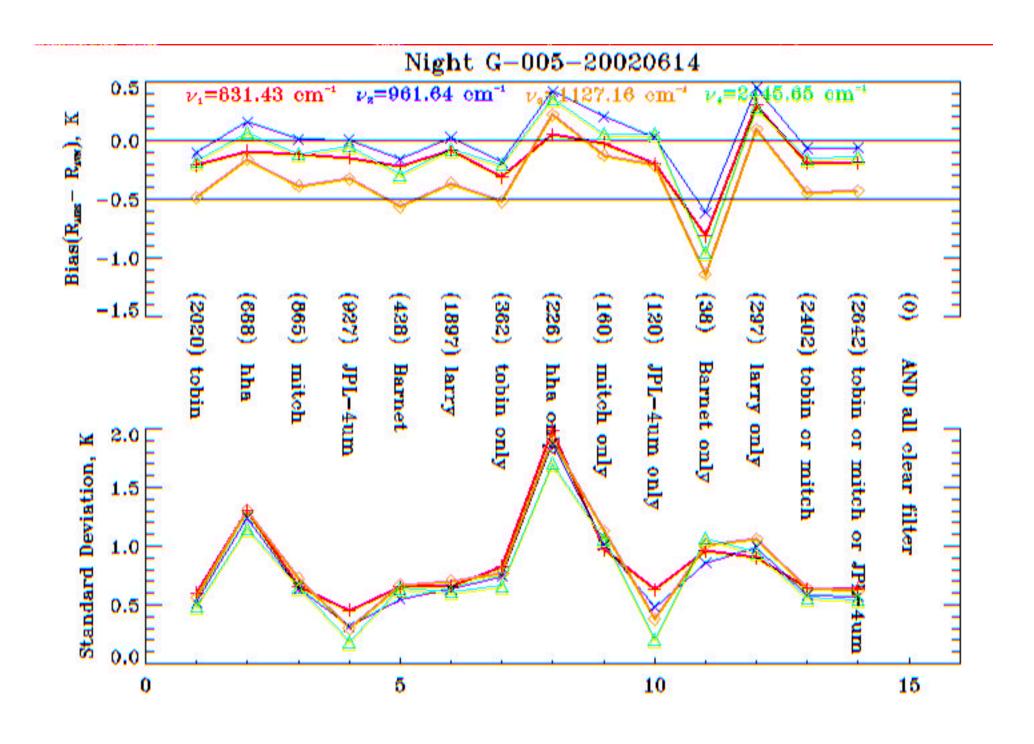


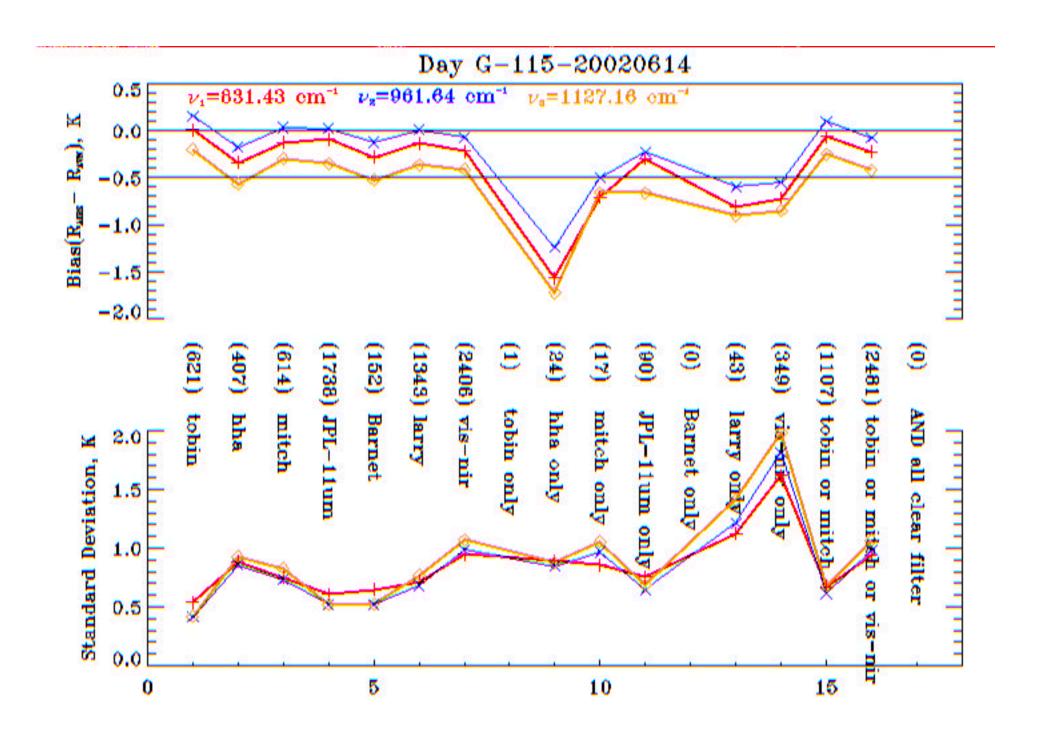
Cloud Detection Algorithm Summary (cont.)

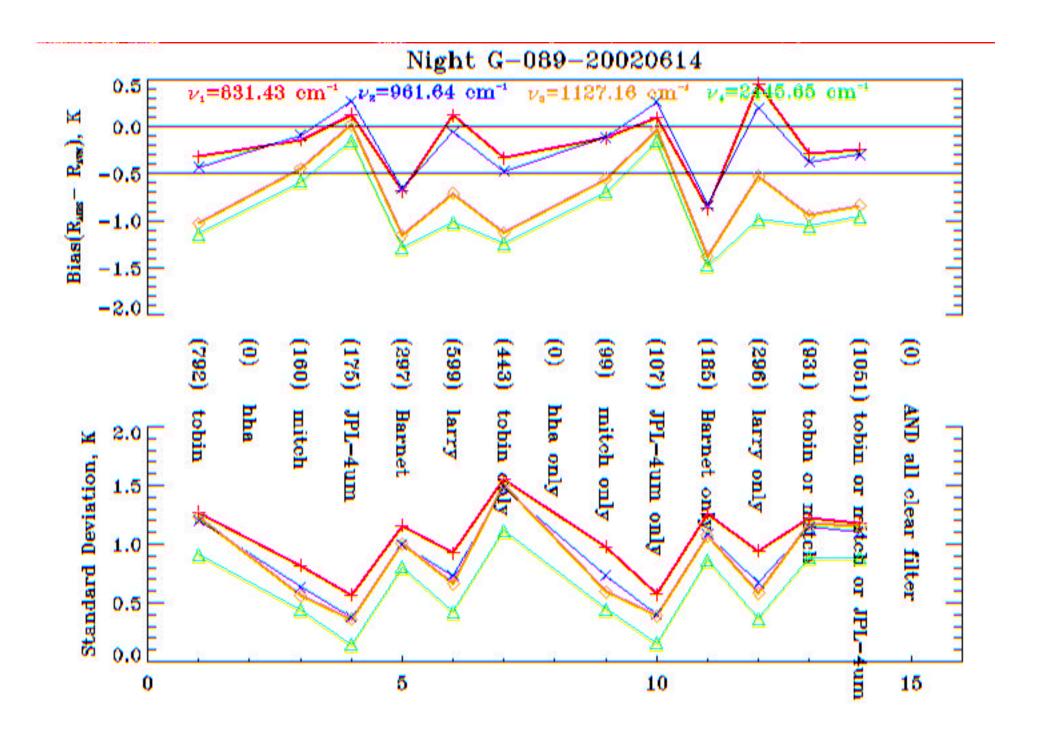


Methods incorporated in prototype algorithms

	Split Window	Hetero- geneity	Cloud Signature	Radiance Prediction
GSFC	Cloud Clearing Noise Amplification			
JPL	X	X		
NOAA-LM	j	X	?	
NOAA-MG	X	X		X
SSEC	X	X	X	?









Conclusions



- Radiances predicted from NCEP forecast were used to assess accuracy.
- Accuracy appears scene dependent, no one prototype is superior.
- Different prototypes use different combinations of channels
- Prototypes are based on past experience and do not exploit AIRS hyperspectral capabilities
- Incorporate more channels, especially in cloud signature approaches.





Intermediate Plans

- Repeat the comparison for 7/20/02 focus granules.
- Investigate the possibility of combining different algorithms, resulting in an accurate and robust clear-sky detection scheme.
- Explore cloud spectral signature and utilize high spectral information of AIRS data in cloud detection algorithms.

tobin (2020) Clear Mask Night G-005-20020614hha (688) 45. mitch (865) JPL-4um (927) 45. 45 Barnet (428) larry (277)

